

Judiciary Committee

Tuesday, April 4, 2006 10:15 A.M. – 11:00 A.M. Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Committee Action Packet

Judiciary Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Attendance:

	Present	Absent	Excused
David Simmons (Chair)	X		
Kevin Ambler	X		
Dennis Baxley	X		
Frederick Brummer	X		
Anitere Flores	X		
Dan Gelber	X		
Michael Grant	X		
Jeffrey Kottkamp	X		
Sheri McInvale	X		
Joe Pickens			X
Juan-Carlos Planas	X		
Curtis Richardson	X		
Dennis Ross	X		
John Seiler	X		
Totals:	13	0	1

Judiciary Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

HB 129: Lawful Ownership, Possession, and Use of Firearms and Other Weapons

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l x	Favorable	With	Committee	Substitute

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Kevin Ambler	X				
Dennis Baxley	X				
Frederick Brummer			X		
Anitere Flores	X				
Dan Gelber			X	·	
Michael Grant	X				
Jeffrey Kottkamp	X				
Sheri McInvale	X				
Joe Pickens			X		
Juan-Carlos Planas	X				
Curtis Richardson		X			
Dennis Ross			X		
John Seiler		X			
David Simmons (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 8	Total Nays: 2			

HB 129 Amendments

Amendment 1

X Withdrawn

Amendment 2

X Withdrawn

Amendment 3

X Withdrawn

Judiciary Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Amendment 4

X Adopted

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Kevin Ambler	X				
Dennis Baxley	X				
Frederick Brummer			X		
Anitere Flores	X				
Dan Gelber		· ———	Х		
Michael Grant	X				
Jeffrey Kottkamp	X				
Sheri McInvale	X				
Joe Pickens			X		
Juan-Carlos Planas	X				
Curtis Richardson	X				
Dennis Ross			X		
John Seiler	X				
David Simmons (Chair)	X				
	Total Yays: 10	Total Nays	s: 0		

Amendment 4a



Appearances:

Amendment 4a
Marion Hammer (Lobbyist) - Opponent
NRA & Unified Sportsmen of Florida
P.O. Box 1387
Tallahassee FL 32302

Amendment 4a
Bill Herrle (Lobbyist) - Proponent
Florida Retail Federation
227 S. Adams Street
Tallahassee FL 32317

Phone: 850-222-4082

Phone: 850-222-9518

Judiciary Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Amendment 4a
Mark Wilson (Lobbyist) - Proponent
Florida Chamber of Commerce
136 South Bronough St.
Tallahassee FL 32301

Phone: 850-521-1209

Amendment No. 1

Bill No. HB 129

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED ____(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED ____(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION ____(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT _____(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN _____(Y/N)
OTHER

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Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary

Representatives Simmons and Baxley offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 790.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.--

- (1) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—The Legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it is necessary to promote firearms safety and to curb and prevent the use of firearms and other weapons in crime and by incompetent persons without prohibiting the lawful use in defense of life, home, and property, and the use by United States or state military organizations, and as otherwise now authorized by law, including the right to use and own firearms for target practice and marksmanship on target practice ranges or other lawful places, and lawful hunting and other lawful purposes.
 - (2) USES NOT AUTHORIZED .--

- (a) This section does not authorize carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, as prohibited by ss. 790.01 and 790.02.
- (b) The protections of this section do not apply to the following:
- 1. A person who has been adjudged mentally incompetent, who is addicted to the use of narcotics or any similar drug, or who is a habitual or chronic alcoholic, or a person using weapons or firearms in violation of ss. 790.07-790.12, 790.14-790.19, 790.22-790.24_+
- Vagrants and other undesirable persons as defined in s.
 856.02.7
- 3. A person in or about a place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05, unless such person is there for law enforcement or some other lawful purpose.
- (3) LAWFUL USES.--The provisions of ss. 790.053 and 790.06 do not apply in the following instances, and, despite such sections, it is lawful for the following persons to own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes:
- (a) Members of the Militia, National Guard, Florida State Defense Force, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, organized reserves, and other armed forces of the state and of the United States, when on duty, when training or preparing themselves for military duty, or while subject to recall or mobilization.
- (b) Citizens of this state subject to duty in the Armed Forces under s. 2, Art. X of the State Constitution, under chapters 250 and 251, and under federal laws, when on duty or when training or preparing themselves for military duty.

Persons carrying out or training for emergency

officers, Florida highway patrol officers, game wardens, revenue

officers, forest officials, special officers appointed under the

peace officers of other states and of the Federal Government who

provisions of chapter 354, and other peace and law enforcement

officers and their deputies and assistants and full-time paid

are carrying out official duties while in this state . +

duly authorized to carry a concealed weapon +

Sheriffs, marshals, prison or jail wardens, police

Officers or employees of the state or United States

Guards or messengers of common carriers, express

companies, armored car carriers, mail carriers, banks, and other

financial institutions, while actually employed in and about the

(g) Regularly enrolled members of any organization duly

authorized to purchase or receive weapons from the United States

organized for target, skeet, or trap shooting, while at or going

clubs organized for modern or antique firearms collecting, while

A person engaged in fishing, camping, or lawful

(i) A person engaged in the business of manufacturing,

to or from shooting practice; or regularly enrolled members of

such members are at or going to or from their collectors' gun

hunting or going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or

repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or

shipment, transportation, or delivery of any money, treasure,

bullion, bonds, or other thing of value within this state.

or from this state, or regularly enrolled members of clubs

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(c)

management duties under chapter 252_+

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shows, conventions, or exhibits.+

lawful hunting expedition.+

representative of any such person while engaged in the lawful

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course of such business.+ A person firing weapons for testing or target practice under safe conditions and in a safe place not prohibited by law

- A person firing weapons in a safe and secure indoor range for testing and target practice. +
- A person traveling by private conveyance when the weapon is securely encased or in a public conveyance when the weapon is securely encased and not in the person's manual possession. +
- A person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a (m) secure wrapper, concealed or otherwise, from the place of purchase to his or her home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his or her home or place of business. +
- A person possessing arms at his or her home or place of business.+
- Investigators employed by the several public defenders of the state, while actually carrying out official duties, provided such investigators:
 - Are employed full time;

or going to or from such place. +

- Meet the official training standards for firearms 2. established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as provided in s. 943.12(5) and the requirements of ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and
- Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent signed by the employing public defender and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the employing public defender resides.

established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training

Commission as provided in s. 943.12(1) and the requirements of

signed by the capital collateral representative and filed with

to carry out the declaration of policy herein and in favor of

purposes. This act is supplemental and additional to existing

rights to bear arms now guaranteed by law and decisions of the

courts of Florida, and nothing herein shall impair or diminish

any of such rights. This act shall supersede any law, ordinance,

subsection (2), it is lawful and is not a violation of s. 790.01

firearm or other weapon for self-defense or other lawful purpose

within the interior of a private conveyance, without a license,

herein contained prohibits the carrying of a legal firearm other

for a person 18 years of age or older to possess a concealed

if the firearm or other weapon is securely encased or is

otherwise not readily accessible for immediate use. Nothing

than a handgun anywhere in a private conveyance when such

firearm is being carried for a lawful use. Nothing herein

POSSESSION IN PRIVATE CONVEYANCE. -- Notwithstanding

the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the

the constitutional right to keep and bear arms for lawful

Are employed full time;

ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and

investigator is headquartered.

or regulation in conflict herewith.

Investigators employed by the capital collateral

Meet the official training standards for firearms as

Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent

CONSTRUCTION. -- This act shall be liberally construed

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- representative, while actually carrying out official duties, 109 provided such investigators: 110
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(5)

- contained shall be construed to authorize the carrying of a
 concealed firearm or other weapon on the person. This subsection
 shall be liberally construed in favor of the lawful use,
 ownership, and possession of firearms and other weapons,
 including lawful self-defense as provided in s. 776.012.
 - (6) STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF FIREARMS LOCKED INSIDE OR LOCKED TO A MOTOR VEHICLE IN A PARKING AREA; PENALTY; IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.--
 - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
 - 1. "motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan, sports utility vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or any other similar vehicle required to be registered under Florida law.
 - 2. "employee" means any person who works for salary, wages, or other remuneration; is an independent contractor; or is a volunteer, intern, or other similar individual for an employer.
 - 3. "employer" means any business that is a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, professional association, cooperative, joint venture, trust, firm, institution, or association, with employees.
 - 4. "invitee" means any business invitee, including a customer or visitor lawfully on the premises.
 - (b) Except as provided in paragraph (e), no employer, or landlord of an employer, shall establish, maintain, or enforce any policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting an employee or invitee in lawful possession of a firearm from parking a motor vehicle on any property used for that purpose when the employee or invitee is lawfully in such area and the firearm is actually locked inside or locked to the motor vehicle, unless, at its own election, the employer, or

landlord of the employer, provides the employee or invitee with the opportunity to:

- 1. check, store, or secure the firearm of the employee or invitee subject to reasonable conditions; or
- 2. park in an onsite area set aside by the employer, or landlord of the employer, for parking motor vehicles with a firearm locked inside or locked to the motor vehicle. In the event the employer, or landlord of the employer, elects to provide such onsite area, it shall be as convenient as other employee or invitee parking and shall not be marked or posted as a special parking area for such purposes; or
- 3. notify the employer, or landlord of the employer, or their designee, that the employee or invitee intends, from time to time, to be in lawful possession of a firearm locked inside or locked to a motor vehicle.
- (c)1. No employer, or landlord of an employer, or employee imposing or implementing a policy under paragraph (b), shall be liable in any civil or other action for any harm that arises out of, or results from, directly or indirectly, the use or threatened use of a firearm that was being transported and stored by an employee or invitee and was locked inside of or locked to a motor vehicle on any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles. The immunity provided in this sub-paragraph extends to the vicarious liability of an employer or landlord of an employer that arises out of, or results from, directly or indirectly, the use or threatened use of a firearm that was being transported and stored by an employee or invitee and was locked inside of or locked to a motor vehicle on any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and

Amendment No. 1

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198	used for parking motor vehicles. The immunity provided in this
199	sub-paragraph shall not apply to any person who uses or
200	threatens to use a firearm or other weapon. The immunity
201	provided in this sub-paragraph shall not apply if the harm
202	involved was caused, in whole or in part, by the willful or
203	criminal misconduct of the employer, or landlord of the
204	employer, or a conscious and flagrant indifference to the safety
205	of the person or persons harmed.

- 2. A civil fine of \$10,000, per aggrieved employee or invitee, shall be imposed for each violation of the prohibition in paragraph (b).
- (d) It is the intent of this subsection to reinforce and protect the right of each law-abiding employee or invitee to enter and exit any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles while the employee or invitee is lawfully transporting and storing a firearm in the motor vehicle and the firearm is locked inside or locked to the motor vehicle, to avail himself or herself of temporary or long-term parking or storage of a motor vehicle, and to prohibit any infringement of the right to lawful possession of the firearm when the firearm is being transported and stored inside or locked to a motor vehicle for a lawful purpose.
 - (e) The prohibition in paragraph (b) does not apply to:
- 1. property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, upon which are conducted activities involving national defense, aerospace, or domestic security.
- 2. property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, upon which a significant portion of the business conducted on such property involves the manufacture, use,

228	storage, sale, or transportation of hazardous or ultra-hazardous
229	materials regulated under state or federal law, including
230	combustible or explosive materials.

- 3. a motor vehicle owned, leased, or rented by an employer, or landlord of an employer, or its agent.
- 4. any other property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, where an employee or invitee is prohibited from having a firearm pursuant to any federal law or any existing state general law on the effective date of this act.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms; amending s. 790.25, F.S., relating to lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons; providing definitions; prohibiting specified employers and landlords of employers in certain circumstances from establishing, maintaining, or enforcing any policy or rule that prohibits certain employees and invitees from parking a motor vehicle on property set aside for such purpose when a secured firearm is being lawfully transported and stored in the motor vehicle; providing for specified immunity from liability; providing a civil penalty; providing intent; providing

exceptions; providing an effective date.

Amendment No. 1A

Bill No. HB 129

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary

Representative Kottkamp offered the following:

Amendment to Amendment #1 by Representatives Simmons and Baxley

Remove lines 167-198 and insert:

motor vehicle.

imposing or implementing a policy under paragraph (b), shall be liable for any harm that arises out of, or results from, the use of a firearm that was being transported and stored by an employee or invitee and was locked inside of or locked to a motor vehicle on any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles. The immunity provided in this

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Bill No. HB 129

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED ____(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED ____(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION ____(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT _____(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN _____(Y/N)
OTHER

Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary

Representative(s) Baxley & Kottkamp offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 790.251, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 790.251 Privacy and personal property protection; storage and transport of personal property locked inside or locked to a motor vehicle in a parking area; penalty; immunity from liability.—
- (1) SHORT TITLE. -- This act may be cited as the "Individual Personal Private Property Protection Act."
- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT. -- This act is intended to codify the longstanding legislative policy of this state that:
 - (a) Citizens have a constitutional right to privacy;
- (b) Citizens have a constitutional right to possess and securely keep legal private property within their motor vehicles, particularly such property as is necessary for or incidental to their exercise of other constitutional rights; and

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- (c) These rights are not abrogated by virtue of a citizen's becoming a customer, employee, or invitee of a business entity.
- citizens' lawful possession, transportation, and secure keeping of certain private property within their motor vehicles is essential to the exercise of fundamental constitutional rights, including freedom of speech, freedom of association, the free exercise of religion, and to keep and bear arms. The Legislature finds that there is a compelling state interest to protect the fundamental private property rights of the citizens of Florida. The Legislature further finds that a citizen is not required and should not be required to waive or abrogate his or her right to possess and securely keep such constitutionally protected private property locked within his or her motor vehicle by virtue of becoming a customer, employee, or invitee of an employer or a business establishment within the state.
 - (4) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Aggrieved person" means any customer, employee, or invitee as defined in this subsection.
- (b) "Employee" means a person who works for salary, wages, or other remuneration; is an independent contractor; or is a volunteer, intern, or other similar individual for an employer.
- (c) "Employer" means a business that is a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, professional association, cooperative, joint venture, trust, firm, institution, association, or public-sector entity, which has employees.
- (d) "Invitee" means any business invitee, including a customer or visitor, who is lawfully on the premises.

- (e) "Motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck minivan, sports utility vehicle, motor home, recreational vehicle, motorcycle, or motor scooter, or any other vehicle, which is operated on the roads of this state and is required to be registered under Florida law.
- (f) "Parking lot" means any property that is owned or leased by an employer, or a landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles and that is available to customers, employees, or invitees for temporary or long-term parking or storage of motor vehicles.
- (5) PROHIBITED ACTS. -- A public or private entity may not violate the constitutional rights of any customer, employee, or invitee as provided in this subsection:
- (a) A public or private entity may not prohibit any customer, employee or invitee from possessing any lawfully held personal property if such property is locked inside or to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot when the customer, employee, or invitee is lawfully in such area.
- (b) A public or private entity may not violate the privacy rights of a customer, employee, or invitee by verbal inquiry or actual search of a private motor vehicle in a parking lot. A search of a private motor vehicle may be conducted only by on duty law enforcement personnel and must comply with the due process requirements of the Constitution of the State of Florida and the United States Constitution.
- (c) An employer may not condition employment upon preventing or prohibiting, or otherwise attempt to prevent or prohibit, any customer, employee, or invitee from keeping locked within the trunk, glove box, other enclosed compartment, or area out of sight within a motor vehicle any property or material the lawful possession of which is protected by, or the lawful use of

which is incidental to, the exercise of individual rights

protected under the United States Constitution and the State

Constitution.

(d) An employer may not terminate the employment of or otherwise discriminate against an employee, or expel a customer or invitee, for exercising his or her constitutional right to keep and bear arms or the right of self-defense as long as a firearm is never exhibited on company property except for lawful defensive purposes.

- This section applies to all public-sector employers, including those that are already prohibited from regulating firearms under s. 790.33.
- (6) IMMUNITY FROM LEGAL LIABILITY.—An employer or a landlord of an employer is not liable in a civil action that arises, directly or indirectly, out of or results from the theft of or the threatened use or accidental or criminal use of a firearm or any other legal property that was stored in the private motor vehicle by a customer, employee, or invitee in a parking lot owned or leased by an employer or the landlord of an employer. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to a person who uses or threatens to use a firearm or other weapon in a criminal act. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply if the harm involved was caused, in whole or in part, by the willful or criminal misconduct of the employer or the landlord of the employer.
- (7) ENFORCEMENT. -- The Attorney General shall enforce the protections of this act on behalf of an aggrieved person if there is reasonable cause to believe that the customer, employee, or invitee's rights under this act have been violated by a public or private entity and shall commence a civil or

- administrative action for damages, injunctive relief, or civil penalties, and such other relief as may be appropriate under the laws of this state pursuant to s. 760.51, or may negotiate a settlement with an employer on behalf of an aggrieved person.
 - (8) The prohibitions in subsection (5) do not apply to:
- (a) Property owned or leased by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, upon which are conducted substantial activities involving national defense, aerospace, or domestic security if the presence of such private property in a parking lot presents an increased danger of explosion or reasonably predictable catastrophic event.
- (b) Property owned or leased by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, upon which the primary business conducted is the manufacture, use, storage, or transportation of combustible or explosive materials regulated under state or federal law if the presence of such products in a parking lot presents an increased danger of explosion or reasonably predictable catastrophic event.
- (c) A motor vehicle owned, leased, or rented by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, or its agent.
- (d) Any other property owned or leased by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, if a customer, employee, or invitee is prohibited from having a firearm or other legal product pursuant to any federal law or any general law of this state existing on the effective date of this act.
- (e) Any school property as defined and regulated under s. 790.115.
- (f) Any prison-facility grounds as defined and regulated under s. 944.47.

Amendment No. 2

(g) Uses of firearms and other weapons which are prohibited under s. 790.25(2). The restrictions provided in that subsection are not affected by this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law and shall apply to causes of action that accrue on or after that date.

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Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to the protection of constitutional rights; creating s. 790.251, F.S.; creating the "Individual Personal Private Property Protection Act"; providing legislative intent and legislative findings; defining terms; prohibiting a public or private entity from violating the constitutional rights of a customer, employee, or invitee by prohibiting or otherwise deterring that person from having certain lawful items locked in or to the person's private motor vehicle while it is in a parking lot or by discouraging exercise of the right to keep and bear arms; providing immunity from legal liability to an employer or landlord of an employer for certain acts arising out of another person's storing legal property in a private motor vehicle parked on the employer's or landlord's property; requiring the Attorney General to enforce this section on behalf of an aggrieved person; providing exceptions to the prohibitions imposed by the act; providing an effective date.

Amendment No. 3

Bill No. HB 129

COUNCIL/COMMITT	EE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTIO	N (Y/N)

FAILED TO ADOPT __XIN

OTHER

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Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary

Representative(s) Baxley & Kottkamp offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 790.251, Florida Statutes, is created
to read:

- 790.251 PRIVACY AND PERSONAL PROPERTY PROTECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY LOCKED INSIDE OR LOCKED TO A MOTOR VEHICLE; PENALTY; --
- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT. -- This Act is intended to codify the long-standing legislative policy of this State that:
 - (a) Citizens have a constitutional right to privacy; and
- (b) Citizens have a constitutional right to possess and securely keep legal private property within their motor vehicles, particularly such property as is necessary for or incidental to their exercise of other constitutional rights.
- (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.--The Legislature finds that citizens' lawful possession, transportation, and secure keeping of certain private property within their motor vehicles is essential to the exercise of fundamental constitutional rights including due process of law, freedom from unreasonable searches

- and seizures, freedom of speech, freedom of association, free exercise of religion, and to keep and bear arms. The Legislature finds that there is a compelling state interest to protect the
- fundamental privacy rights of the citizens of Florida.
- (3) A public or private entity may not violate the privacy rights of a person either by inquiry or actual search of a private motor vehicle. A search of a private motor vehicle may only be conducted by on-duty law enforcement personnel and must comply with the due process requirements of the Florida Constitution and the Constitution of the United States.
- invitee, or employee to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle and a customer, invitee, or employee is not required to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle.
- (5) For purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan, sports utility vehicle, motor home, recreational vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or any other vehicle operated on the roads of this state required to be registered under Florida law.
- (6) ENFORCEMENT. -- The Attorney General shall enforce the protections of this act on behalf of an aggrieved person if there is reasonable cause to believe that the person's rights under this act have been violated by a public or private entity and shall commence a civil or administrative action for damages, injunctive relief, and/or civil penalties and other such relief as may be appropriate under the laws of this state pursuant to the provisions of s. 760.51, or may negotiate a settlement with any employer on behalf of any aggrieved person.

Amendment No. 3

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law and shall apply to causes of action that accrue on or after that date.

======== TITLE AMENDMENT ==========

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to the protection of constitutional rights; creating s. 790.251, F.S.; providing legislative intent and legislative findings; defining terms; prohibiting a public or private entity from violating the privacy rights of a person either by inquiry or actual search of a private motor vehicle; providing that a search of a private motor vehicle may only be conducted by on-duty law enforcement personnel in compliance with constitutional protections; providing that a public or private entity may not ask a customer, invitee, or employee to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle; defining "motor vehicle"; requiring the Attorney General to enforce the act on behalf of an aggrieved person; providing for damages, injunctive relief, and civil penalties; providing an effective date.

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COUNCIL/COMMITTEE		
ADOPTED	(Y/N) (10/0)	
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)	
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	
OTHER		

Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary
Representative Simmons offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 790.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.--
- (6) STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF FIREARMS LOCKED INSIDE OR LOCKED TO A MOTOR VEHICLE IN A PARKING LOT; IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.--
 - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan, sports utility vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or any other similar vehicle required to be registered under Florida law.
- 2. "employee" means any person who works for salary, wages, or other remuneration; is an independent contractor; or is a volunteer, intern, or other similar individual for an employer.
- 3. "employer" means any business with employees that is a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability

- 22 company, professional association, cooperative, joint venture,
 23 trust, firm, institution, or association.
 - 4. "invitee" means any business invitee, including a customer or visitor lawfully on the premises.
 - 5. "Parking lot" means any property that is owned or leased by an employer, or a landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles and that is available to customers, employees, or invitees for temporary or long-term parking or storage of motor vehicles.
 - (d), an employee or invitee in lawful possession of a firearm may transport and store a firearm locked inside or locked to his or her motor vehicle in a parking lot designated by the employer or its lessor if the firearm is stored out of sight.
 - (c) An employer or its lessor may prohibit an employee or invitee from transporting, storing, or possessing a firearm on property owned, leased, or controlled by the employer or its lessor, or from transporting, storing, or possessing a firearm in any motor vehicle owned, leased, or rented by the employer, when reasonably necessary for the safety and welfare of employees, invitees, or the general public, or to safeguard business operations.
 - (d) The provisions of this subsection do not apply to:
 - 1. school property as defined and regulated under s.
 790.115.
 - 2. prison-facility grounds as defined and regulated under
 s. 944.47.
 - 3. property on which an employee or invitee is otherwise prohibited from transporting, storing, or possessing a firearm pursuant to any federal or state law.

(e) No employer or its lessor, nor any employee of either,
shall be liable for any harm that arises out of or results from,
directly or indirectly, the discharge or threatened use of a
firearm that was transported or stored by an employee or invitee
in a motor vehicle on property owned or leased by the employer
or its lessor. The immunity provided in this paragraph shall not
apply to any person who discharges or threatens to use the
firearm, but it shall extend to the vicarious liability of an
employer or its lessor for the actions or inactions of others.
The immunity provided in this paragraph shall not apply if the
harm involved was caused, in whole or in part, by the employer's
or lessor's willful or criminal misconduct or by the employer's
or lessor's conscious and flagrant indifference to the safety of
the person or persons harmed.

- (f) The Attorney General shall enforce the protections of this subsection on behalf of an aggrieved employee or invitee if there is reasonable cause to believe that the rights of the employee or invitee under this act have been willfully violated by an employer or its lessor.
- (g) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed in derogation of Florida's employment at will doctrine.
- Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law and shall apply to causes of action that accrue on or after that date.

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========== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ================

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms; amending s. 790.25, F.S., relating to lawful

Amendment No. 4

ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons; providing definitions; authorizing an employee or invitee in lawful possession of a firearm to transport and store a firearm in a motor vehicle under certain conditions; authorizing an employer or its lessor to prohibit an employee or invitee from transporting, storing, or possessing a firearm under certain conditions when reasonably necessary for the safety and welfare of employees, invitees, or the general public, or to safeguard business operations; providing exceptions; providing for specified immunity from liability; providing enforcement by the Attorney General; providing an effective date.



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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR DRAFTING PURPOSES ONLY

(may be used in Committee, but not on House Floor) Amendment No. Bill No. (For filing with the Clerk, Committee and Member Amendments must be prepared on computer) If amendment is text of another bill insert: Bill No. _____ Draft No. ____ offered the following amendment: +0 Amendment # 4 by Amendment Remove on page _____, line 5 40-43 any motor vehicle ownp

Judiciary Committee

4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

HB 339 CS: Sexual Predators

X Favorable With Committee Substitute

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Kevin Ambler			Х		
Dennis Baxley	X				
Frederick Brummer	X				
Anitere Flores	X	·			
Dan Gelber			X		
Michael Grant	X				
Jeffrey Kottkamp	X				
Sheri McInvale				X	
Joe Pickens			Х		
Juan-Carlos Planas	X				
Curtis Richardson	X				
Dennis Ross			X		
John Seiler	X	-			-
David Simmons (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 9	Total Nays: 0)		

HB 339 CS Amendments

Amendment 1

X Adopted Without Objection

Bill No. HB 339 CS

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED _____(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED _____(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION _____(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT _____(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN _____(Y/N)
OTHER

- 3.5

Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary

Representative Simmons offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), subsection (7) and paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

775.21 The Florida Sexual Predators Act.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
- (f) "Permanent residence" means a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for 5 14 or more consecutive days.
- abides, lodges, or resides for a period of <u>5</u> 14 or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person's permanent address; for a person whose permanent residence is not in this state, a place where the person is employed, practices a vocation, or is enrolled as a student for any period of time in this state; or a place where the person routinely abides, lodges, or resides for a period of 4 or more

consecutive or nonconsecutive days in any month and which is not the person's permanent residence, including any out-of-state address.

- (3) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--
- (b) The high level of threat that a sexual predator presents to the public safety, and the long-term effects suffered by victims of sex offenses, provide the state with sufficient justification to implement a strategy that includes:
- 1. Incarcerating sexual predators and maintaining adequate facilities to ensure that decisions to release sexual predators into the community are not made on the basis of inadequate space.
- 2. Providing for specialized supervision of sexual predators who are in the community by specially trained probation officers with low caseloads, as described in ss. 947.1405(7) and 948.30. The sexual predator is subject to specified terms and conditions implemented at sentencing or at the time of release from incarceration, with a requirement that those sexual predators found to be indigent who are financially able must pay all or part of the costs of supervision may defer payment pursuant to s. 28.246 of all or part of the costs in accordance with the provisions of that section.
- 3. Requiring the registration of sexual predators, with a requirement that complete and accurate information be maintained and accessible for use by law enforcement authorities, communities, and the public.
- 4. Providing for community and public notification concerning the presence of sexual predators.
- 5. Prohibiting sexual predators from working with children, either for compensation or as a volunteer.

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- (7) COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION. --
- (a) Law enforcement agencies must inform members of the community and the public of a sexual predator's presence. Upon notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator establishes or maintains a permanent or temporary residence shall notify members of the community and the public of the presence of the sexual predator in a manner deemed appropriate by the sheriff or the chief of police. Within 48 hours after receiving notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator temporarily or permanently resides shall notify each licensed day care center, elementary school, middle school, and high school, and library within a 1-mile radius of the temporary or permanent residence of the sexual predator of the presence of the sexual predator. Information provided to members of the community and the public regarding a sexual predator must include:
 - 1. The name of the sexual predator;
- A description of the sexual predator, including a photograph;
- 3. The sexual predator's current address, including the name of the county or municipality if known;
- 4. The circumstances of the sexual predator's offense or offenses; and
- 5. Whether the victim of the sexual predator's offense or offenses was, at the time of the offense, a minor or an adult.
- This paragraph does not authorize the release of the name of any victim of the sexual predator.

(10) PENALTIES.--

(b) A sexual predator who has been convicted of or found to have committed, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, regardless of adjudication, any violation, or attempted violation, of s. 787.01, s. 787.02, or s. 787.025, where the victim is a minor and the defendant is not the victim's parent; s. 794.011(2), (3), (4), (5), or (8); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 800.04; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; or s. 847.0145, or a violation of a similar law of another jurisdiction, when the victim of the offense was a minor, and who works, whether for compensation or as a volunteer, at any business, school, day care center, park, playground, library, or other business or place where children regularly congregate, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 2. Section 775.215, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

775.215 Residency exclusions for sexual offenders or predators; local ordinances preempted.--

- (a) The establishment of residency exclusions applicable to the residences of persons required to register as a sexual offender or predator is expressly preempted to the state, and the distances established in 794.065, 947.1405, and 948.30, supersede any municipal or county ordinances imposing different distances.
- (b) A provision of any ordinance adopted by a county or municipality prior to October 1, 2006, imposing residency exclusions for the residences of persons subject to the provisions of 794.065, 947.1405 or 948.30, is hereby repealed and abolished as of the effective date of this act.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 775.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 775.24 Duty of the court to uphold laws governing sexual predators and sexual offenders. --
- If a person meets the criteria in this chapter for designation as a sexual predator or meets the criteria in s2. 943.0435, s. 944.606, s. 944.607, or any other law for classification as a sexual offender, the court may not enter an order, for the purpose of approving a plea agreement or for any other reason, which:
- Exempts a person who meets the criteria for designation as a sexual predator or classification as a sexual offender from such designation or classification, or exempts such person from the requirements for registration or community and public notification imposed upon sexual predators and sexual offenders or exempts such person from the residency exclusions contained in ss. 794.065, 947.1405, and 948.30.+
- Section 4. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 794.065, Florida Statutes, are created, and subsection (2) is redesignated as subsection (4), and amended, to read:
- 794.065 Unlawful place of residence for persons convicted of certain sex offenses. --
- (2) It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 787.01, s. 787.02, s. 794.011, s. 800.04,
- s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication
- has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, to reside within 1500 feet of any school,
- day care center, park, library or playground. A person
- violating this section and whose conviction under s. 787.01, s.
- 787.02, s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 was
- classified as a felony of the first degree or higher commits a
- felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082
- or s. 775.083. A person who violates this section and whose

- conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s.

 847.0145 was classified as a felony of the second or third

 degree commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as

 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (3) The distances in subsection (2) of this section shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, library or other business or place where children congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.
 - (4) (2) This Subsection (1) of this section applies to any person convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 for offenses that occur on or after October 1, 2004. Subsection (2) of this section applies to any person convicted of a violation of s. 787.01, s. 787.02, s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 for offenses that occur on or after October 1, 2006.
 - Section 5. Paragraphs (a) and(c) of subsection (2), subsection (6), paragraph (c) of subsection (7), of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (10) of said section is created, to read:
 - 947.1405 Conditional release program. --
 - (2) Any inmate who:

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(a) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1994, and any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), or is convicted of any offense on or after October 1, 2006, under one or more of the following:

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- 178 1. kidnapping, under 787.01 (1) (b);
- 179 2. false imprisonment, under 787.02 (1) (b);
- 3. sexual performance by a child, under 827.071; or
- 4. selling or buying of minors, under 847.01454
 - (c) 1. Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23, shall, upon reaching the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, as established by the Department of Corrections, be released under supervision subject to specified terms and conditions, including payment of the cost of supervision pursuant to s. 948.09. Such supervision shall be applicable to all sentences within the overall term of sentences if an inmate's overall term of sentences includes one or more sentences that are eligible for conditional release supervision as provided herein.
 - 2. Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, the commission may require, as a condition of conditional release, that the releasee make payment of the debt due and owing to a county or municipal detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the releasee while in that detention facility. The commission, in determining whether to order such repayment and the amount of such repayment, shall consider the amount of the debt, whether there was any fault of the institution for the medical expenses incurred, the financial resources of the releasee, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the releasee, and dependents, and other appropriate factors.
 - 3. If any inmate, other than an inmate required to register as a sexual predator or offender pursuant to s. 775.21 or 943.0435, placed on conditional release supervision is also subject to probation or community control, resulting from a

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probationary or community control split sentence within the overall term of sentences, the Department of Corrections shall supervise such person according to the conditions imposed by the court and the commission shall defer to such supervision. If the court revokes probation or community control and resentences the offender to a term of incarceration, such revocation also constitutes a sufficient basis for the revocation of the conditional release supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence without further hearing by the commission. If any such supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence is revoked, such revocation may result in a forfeiture of all gain-time, and the commission may revoke the resulting deferred conditional release supervision or take other action it considers appropriate. If the term of conditional release supervision exceeds that of the probation or community control, then, upon expiration of the probation or community control, authority for the supervision shall revert to the commission and the supervision shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the commission.

- 4. If any inmate required to register as a sexual predator or offender pursuant to s. 775.21 or 943.0435 is placed on conditional release supervision is also subject to probation or community supervision, the period of court-ordered community supervision may not be substituted for conditional release supervision and shall follow the term of conditional release supervision.
- <u>5.</u> A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of any such release. If the offense was a controlled substance violation, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of

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conditional release supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). The commission shall also determine whether the terms and conditions of such release have been violated and whether such violation warrants revocation of the conditional release.

- The commission shall review the recommendations of the department, and such other information as it deems relevant, and may conduct a review of the inmate's record for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of the conditional release. The commission may impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the release plan and recommendation. If the commission determines that the inmate is eligible for release under this section, the commission shall enter an order establishing the length of supervision and the conditions attendant thereto. However, an inmate who has been convicted of a violation of chapter 794 or found by the court to be a sexual predator is subject to the maximum level of supervision provided, with the mandatory conditions as required in subsection (7), and that supervision shall continue through the end of the releasee's original court-imposed sentence. The length of supervision must not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court. The Commission may modify the conditions of supervision at any time.
- (7)(a) Any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, or who has been previously convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and is subject to conditional release supervision, shall have, in addition to any other conditions imposed, the following special conditions imposed by the commission:

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- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The commission may designate another 8-hour period if the offender's employment precludes the above specified time, and such alternative is recommended by the Department of Corrections. If the commission determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the commission may consider alternative sanctions.
- 2. <u>a.</u> If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated public school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate. A releasee who is subject to this subparagraph may not relocate to a residence that is within 1,000 feet of a public school bus stop.
- b. Beginning October 1, 2004, the commission or the department may not approve a residence that is located within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate for any releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. On October 1, 2004, the department shall notify each affected school district of the location of the residence of a releasee 30 days prior to release and thereafter, if the releasee relocates to a new residence, shall notify any affected school district of the residence of the releasee within 30 days after relocation. If, on October 1, 2004, any public school bus stop is located within 1,000 feet of the existing residence of such releasee, the district school board shall relocate that school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2004, a district school board may not establish or relocate a public school bus stop within 1,000 feet of the residence of a releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. The failure of the district school board to comply with this subparagraph shall not result in a violation of conditional release supervision.

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- c. Beginning October 1, 2006, neither the commission nor the department may approve a residence located within 1,500 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated school bus stop, library, or other business or place where children regularly congregate for any releasee who is subject to this subparagraph.
- d. The distance provided in sub- subparagraph c. shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, library or other business or place where children congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.
- 3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with qualified practitioners specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the releasee's own expense. If a qualified practitioner is not available within a 50-mile radius of the releasee's residence, the offender shall participate in other appropriate therapy.
- A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the victim, the offender's therapist, and the sentencing court.
- If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition 5. against contact with children under the age of 18 without review and approval by the commission. The commission may approve supervised contact with a child under the age of 18 if the approval is based upon a recommendation for contact issued by a qualified practitioner who is basing the recommendation on a risk assessment. Further, the sex offender must be currently enrolled in or have successfully completed a sex offender therapy program. The commission may not grant supervised contact

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with a child if the contact is not recommended by a qualified practitioner and may deny supervised contact with a child at any time. When considering whether to approve supervised contact with a child, the commission must review and consider the following:

- a. A risk assessment completed by a qualified practitioner. The qualified practitioner must prepare a written report that must include the findings of the assessment and address each of the following components:
 - (I) The sex offender's current legal status;
- (II) The sex offender's history of adult charges with apparent sexual motivation;
- (III) The sex offender's history of adult charges without apparent sexual motivation;
- (IV) The sex offender's history of juvenile charges, whenever available;
- (V) The sex offender's offender treatment history, including a consultation from the sex offender's treating, or most recent treating, therapist;
 - (VI) The sex offender's current mental status;
- (VII) The sex offender's mental health and substance abuse history as provided by the Department of Corrections;
- (VIII) The sex offender's personal, social, educational,
 and work history;
- (IX) The results of current psychological testing of the sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified practitioner;
- (X) A description of the proposed contact, including the location, frequency, duration, and supervisory arrangement;
- (XI) The child's preference and relative comfort level with the proposed contact, when age-appropriate;

- (XII) The parent's or legal guardian's preference regarding the proposed contact; and
- (XIII) The qualified practitioner's opinion, along with the basis for that opinion, as to whether the proposed contact would likely pose significant risk of emotional or physical harm to the child.

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- The written report of the assessment must be given to the commission.
- b. A recommendation made as a part of the risk-assessment report as to whether supervised contact with the child should be approved;
- c. A written consent signed by the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, agreeing to the sex offender having supervised contact with the child after receiving full disclosure of the sex offender's present legal status, past criminal history, and the results of the risk assessment. The commission may not approve contact with the child if the parent or legal guardian refuses to give written consent for supervised contact;
- d. A safety plan prepared by the qualified practitioner, who provides treatment to the offender, in collaboration with the sex offender, the child's parent or legal guardian, and the child, when age appropriate, which details the acceptable conditions of contact between the sex offender and the child. The safety plan must be reviewed and approved by the Department of Corrections before being submitted to the commission; and
- e. Evidence that the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, understands the need for and agrees to the safety plan and has agreed to provide, or to designate another adult to provide,

constant supervision any time the child is in contact with the offender.

The commission may not appoint a person to conduct a risk assessment and may not accept a risk assessment from a person who has not demonstrated to the commission that he or she has met the requirements of a qualified practitioner as defined in this section.

- 6. If the victim was under age 18, a prohibition on working for pay or as a volunteer at any school, day care center, park, playground, <u>library</u>, or other <u>business or place</u> where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the commission.
- 7. Unless otherwise indicated in the treatment plan provided by the sexual offender treatment program, a prohibition on viewing, owning, or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs, or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern.
- 8. Effective for a releasee whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2005, a prohibition on accessing the Internet or other computer services until the offender's sex offender treatment program, after a risk assessment is completed, approves and implements a safety plan for the offender's accessing or using the Internet or other computer services.
- 9. A requirement that the releasee must submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA database.
- 10. A requirement that the releasee make restitution to the victim, as determined by the sentencing court or the

commission, for all necessary medical and related professional services relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care.

- 11. Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle. Such warrentless search includes the use of electronic monitoring or other means in the case of a person convicted of an offense under s.

 775.21(4)(a)1.
- (11) Effective for a releasee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2006, in violation of s. 787.01 (1) (b) or s. 787.02 (1) (b), and the unlawful activity involved a victim 15 years of age or younger and an offender 18 years of age or older, in addition to any other provision of this section, the commission must order electronic monitoring for the duration of the releasee's supervision.

Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 948.06 Violation of probation or community control; revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay restitution or cost of supervision.--
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a probationer or an offender in community control who is arrested for violating his or her probation or community control in a material respect may be taken before the court in the county or circuit in which the probationer or offender was arrested. That court shall advise him or her of such charge of a violation and, if such charge is admitted, shall cause him or her to be brought before the court which granted the probation or community control. If such violation is not admitted by the probationer or offender, the court may commit him or her or release him or her

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with or without bail to await further hearing. However, if the probationer or offender is under supervision for any criminal offense proscribed in chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, or is a registered sexual predator or a registered sexual offender, or is under supervision for a criminal offense for which he or she would meet the registration criteria in s. 775.21, s. 943.0435, or s. 944.607 but for the effective date of those sections, the court must make a finding that the probationer or offender poses no is not a danger to the public prior to release with or without bail. In determining that the offender poses no danger to the public the danger posed by the offender's or probationer's release, the court may consider the nature and circumstances of the violation and any new offenses charged; the offender's or probationer's past and present conduct, including convictions of crimes; any record of arrests without conviction for crimes involving violence or sexual crimes; any other evidence of allegations of unlawful sexual conduct or the use of violence by the offender or probationer; the offender's or probationer's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, and mental condition; his or her history and conduct during the probation or community control supervision from which the violation arises and any other previous supervisions, including disciplinary records of previous incarcerations; the likelihood that the offender or probationer will engage again in a criminal course of conduct; the weight of the evidence against the offender or probationer; whether or not the probationer is currently subject to electronic monitoring; and any other facts the court considers relevant. The court, as soon as is practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person or by counsel. After such

hearing, the court shall make findings of fact and forward the findings to the court which granted the probation or community control and to the probationer or offender or his or her attorney. The findings of fact by the hearing court are binding on the court which granted the probation or community control. Upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, the court which granted the probation or community control may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or may place the probationer into community control as provided in this section.

Section 7. Subsection (8) of section 947.141, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery supervision.—
- (8) Because of the compelling state interest in protecting the public from sexual offenders or predators granted the privilege of conditional release, in any hearing alleging a violation of community release by a releasee for failure to comply with the residency exclusion in s. 947.1405, the inability of the releasee to locate a residence in compliance with s. 947.1405 shall not be a defense to the finding of a violation under this section.

Section 8. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 948.063, Florida Statutes, are created, and subsection (1) of said lines is amended, to read:

948.063 Violations of probation or community control by designated sexual offenders and sexual predators.—

(1) If probation or community control is revoked by the court pursuant to s. 948.06(2)(e) and the offender is required to register designated as a sexual offender or sexual predator

pursuant to <u>ss. 943.0435 or s. 775.21</u> for unlawful sexual activity involving a victim 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older, and if the court imposes a subsequent term of supervision following the revocation of probation or community control, the court must order electronic monitoring as a condition of the subsequent term of probation or community control.

- (2) If the probationer or offender is required to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to ss. 943.0435 or 775.21 for unlawful sexual activity involving a victim 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older, and has violated the conditions of his or her probation or community control, but the court does not revoke the probation or community control, the court shall nevertheless modify the probation or community control to include electronic monitoring for any probationer or offender not then subject to electronic monitoring.
- (3) Because of the compelling state interest in protecting the public from sexual offenders or predators on probation, in any hearing alleging a violation of probation by a releasee for failure to comply with the residency exclusion in s. 948.30, the inability of the probationer to locate a residence in compliance with s. 948.30 shall not be a defense to the finding of a violation under this section.
- Section 9. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 948.30, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (4) of said section is created, to read:
- 948.30 Additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.—Conditions imposed pursuant to this section do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and shall be considered standard

conditions of probation or community control for offenders specified in this section.

- (1) Effective for probationers or community controllees whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who are placed under supervision for violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, the court must impose the following conditions in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed:
- (a)1.(b) If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the court. The 1,000-foot distance shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.
- 2. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,500 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, library or other business or place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the court. This distance shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, library, or other business or place where children congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.
- (k) Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle. Such a warrentless search includes the use of electronic monitoring or other means

in the case of a person convicted of an offense under s.

775.21(4)(a)1.

- (3) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after September 1, 2005, and who:
- (a) Is placed on probation or community control for a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), or (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 and the unlawful sexual activity involved a victim 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older;
- (b) Is designated a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21; or
- (c) Has previously been convicted of a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), or (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 and the mlawful sexual activity involved a victim 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older, the court must order, in addition to any other provision of this section, mandatory electronic monitoring as a condition of the probation or community control supervision.
- whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2006, who has previously been convicted of a violation of 787.01 (1)(b) or 787.02 (1)(b) and the unlawful sexual activity involved a victim 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older, the court must order, in addition to any other provision of this section, mandatory electronic monitoring as a condition of the probation or community control supervision.

 Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1, 2006.

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1

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An act relating to public safety; amending s. 775.21; relating to The Florida Sexual Predator Act; creating s. 775.215; relating to residency exclusions for sexual offenders or predators; local ordinances preempted; amending s. 775.24, F.S.; relating to the duty of the court to uphold laws governing sexual predators and offenders; amending s. 794.065, F.S.; relating the unlawful place of residence for persons convicted of certain sex offenses; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; relating to conditional release program; creating s. 947.141, F.S., violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery supervision; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; relating to the violation of probation or community control; revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay restitution or cost of supervision; amending s. 948.063, F.S.; relating to violations of probation or community control by designated sexual offenders and sexual predators; amending s. 948.30, F.S.; relating to terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses; providing an effective date.

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Judiciary Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

HB 511 CS: On-line Dating Services

X Not Considered

Print Date: 4/4/2006 12:21 pm Page 6 of 8

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Judiciary Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

HB 591 CS: Electronic Monitoring

X Not Considered

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Judiciary Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Summary:

Judiciary Committee

Tuesday April 04, 2006 10:15 am

HB 129 Favorable With Committee Substitute

Yeas: 8 Nays: 2

Amendment 1 Withdrawn

Amendment 2 Withdrawn

Amendment 3 Withdrawn

Amendment 4 Adopted

Yeas: 10 Nays: 0

Amendment 4a Withdrawn

HB 339 CS Favorable With Committee Substitute

Yeas: 9 Nays: 0

Amendment 1 Adopted Without Objection

HB 511 CS Not Considered

HB 591 CS Not Considered

Print Date: 4/4/2006 12:21 pm

Committee meeting was reported out: Tuesday, April 04, 2006 12:21:27PM

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